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8.00 " " 10.00 " " 15 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 5.10 " " 10 " "

WEEKENDS.
8.50 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 20 minutes
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11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

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SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 2.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
2.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 5.10 " " 10 " "

WEEKENDS.
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9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
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On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
CANTON (at 8.00)	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
SHEN LUNG	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00

UP TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
CANTON (at 8.00)	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
SHEN LUNG	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Shen Ouen	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00

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"MANCHURIA SWARMING WITH WHITE GUARDS."

RUSSIAN ENVOY'S PROTEST TO CHINA.

WHAT CAN BE SEEN FROM A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The Chairman of the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic to China, Mr. Pogodin, recently sent a note to Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to his Memorandum of the 7th instant. The note reads:—
Peking, November, 18th, 1922.
His Excellency Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China.
Monsieur le Ministre.—The Mission of the Far Eastern Republic has received the Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic of the 7th November, 1922, No. 129, and has carefully taken note of it.

MANCHURIA SWARMING WITH WHITE GUARDS.
The Mission of the Far Eastern Republic wishes to remind the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Mission has had any doubt, not expressed any doubt, that the Chinese Government had issued orders to prevent the Russian White Guards from entering Chinese territory and for their disarmament, should such White Guards still find entrance into the territory of China. The Mission only pointed out that these orders have not been carried out, and the accuracy of this information cannot be refuted, for apart from the facts recorded by the Mission as to the friendly reception accorded by the Manchurian authorities to the White Guards, including banquets given in their honour, it is sufficient to take a trip to Manchuria to see, through the windows of the railway carriage, how Manchuria is swarming with White Guards. Or it is enough to remember that the White Guards who can find no shelter, even in Japan, openly and publicly declare their intentions to go to Manchuria, in whose hospitality they apparently have no doubt.

A CASUS BELLI.
The Mission of the Far Eastern Republic is very grateful to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic for the kind communication of the universally known rule of the international law, which is applied in maintaining neutrality towards two belligerent countries. But the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the fact that strict observance of the international law with regard to China would have constrained the Far Eastern Republic to take such action against China which is not in the least desired, for in the same text books of international law in which the rules of neutrality referred to in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are found, it is stated very plainly, that armed attacks from the territory of one country upon the territory of another constitute a *casus belli*, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cannot deny, indeed, that attacks upon the Far Eastern Republic from Chinese territory were of very frequent occurrence.

RETRIBUTION THREATENED.
Leaving aside the question whether the policy set forth in the said Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of equally ignoring the Reds and the Whites corresponds to the friendly relations between the Chinese and Russian peoples, the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic would like to draw the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact that, with the expulsion of the White Guard remnants from the territory of the Russian Far East, over the entire territory of the Far Eastern Republic and over the entire territory of Russia, full order has been established, and as there are no other Governments there except the Government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and of the Far Eastern Republic, there exist no Russian representatives in China except the Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Representation of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and the representatives of the Far Eastern Republic, it would seem that the relation of the Chinese Government to the Reds and Whites so-called in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be different.

It would seem to the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic that this policy adopted by the Chinese Government might have compelled the Government of the Far Eastern Republic to adopt a similar policy towards China. It is well known that order has not yet been established in China, and that at the present time war is still going on between different provinces and territories in China. If the Government of the Far Eastern Republic were consistent in adopting the policy advocated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic it would have on certain matters to communicate with the southern authorities, on others with Loyalists, on still other matters with Peking, with Peking and finally with Mukden.

NO COMPENSATION FOR MAINTAINING POLITICAL EMIGRES.
The Mission of the Far Eastern Republic must also draw the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic to the contradiction which its Memorandum contains. The Memorandum seeks to prove that the Chinese Government can in no way regard the White Guards who enter Chinese territory as groups of one of the belligerents who are to be interned, but wishes to consider them as political emigres, while on the other hand it is stated in the Memorandum that the Chinese Government reserves to itself the right to demand from the Government of the Far Eastern Republic compensation for the expenses (Continued at foot of next column.)

SHANGHAI INQUEST INTO DEATH OF BABY.

STRANGE BRUISES ON THE CHILD.

AUTOPSY ORDERED BY UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

An inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Maurice Kingsley, the baby son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Kingsley of Ben Building was held on November 18th in the United States Commissioner's Court before Mr. N. E. Lusk and a jury.
Testimony was given by Dr. Landis who examined the body of the child at the Public Mortuary that morning. The doctor said that he was called up over the telephone at about six o'clock the previous morning by Mrs. Kingsley who said that the baby was in a bad state. When he reached the place where the Kingsleys lived, there was already a doctor there, namely Dr. Dunn. The baby was already dead. The opinion which they formed at the time was that death had been due to heart failure. Later on in the day, the matter of bruises on the baby's body was brought up. They then took the baby to the Public Mortuary and had it examined there. Witness then saw some marks on the body, namely on the abdomen and around the neck. He could not say what caused these bruises and, in reply to the Court, declared that, in his opinion, the marks on the child were not birthmarks.

Mr. William Palmer, of the Public Mortuary, testified to having undressed the baby at the Mortuary this morning (November 18th) when he noticed several bruises.
Mr. Kingsley, the father of the child said that he was in the bath room the previous morning at about six o'clock, when he was called by Mrs. Kingsley who declared that the baby was not looking well. When he saw the baby, he noticed the lips were blue. He then caused the doctors to be sent for. They had three servants in the household, a cook, a coolie and an amah for the baby, and to the best of his knowledge the amah looked after the baby well and was generally speaking affectionate. The question of bruises on the child's body was brought up at the time Mrs. Kingsley and some friends were dressing it for burial. The baby was born in January.

Mrs. Kingsley, the mother of the child, said that when she awoke, the amah was attending to the preparation of the baby's food. When witness saw the baby, she thought he looked very peculiar. After that, they sent for the doctor. They noticed the bruises when they were dressing the baby for burial. When put to bed the night before, the baby was in excellent health. Questioned as to whether the amah was affectionate towards the baby, Mrs. Kingsley replied in the affirmative, asked as to whether she herself was affectionate towards it, she also replied in the affirmative, but, in regard to the father, she declared that "he was not as affectionate as he should have been."

Mrs. Harriet Benjamin testified that when they were dressing the baby for burial, they discovered the bruises mentioned. She considered Mrs. Kingsley, who was her adopted daughter, a very careful woman, and also declared that the child was not as affectionate towards the father as he might have been. Asked as to what, in her opinion, caused the death of the child, she replied: "I wonder, I do not know."

The amah, who was the last witness to testify, said that on Thursday night, when she put the child to sleep, he was quite normal. On Friday morning, after preparing the baby's food, she found that the child was in a bad way, with the finger tips and lips blue.

After some deliberation, the jury returned the verdict that the child met his death through cause or causes not brought out by the testimony. An autopsy was consequently recommended.

The Commissioner instructed Drs. Landis and Dunn to perform the autopsy immediately and the proceedings were adjourned until "Monday."—*Shanghai Mercury.*

CHINESE POLICY CRITICIZED.
With a view to avoiding further misunderstanding, the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic communicating to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the above explanations, reserves to itself the right to draw corresponding inferences from the communications of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic and wishes to emphasize that these communications as regards Chinese policy vis-à-vis the so-called Reds and Whites cannot in any case contribute to the establishment of friendly relations between the Russian and Chinese peoples.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.
W. POGODIN,
Chairman of the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic to China.

H. G. THEYKIN SENTENCED.

18 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND

G\$1,000 FINE.

An affecting scene took place in the United States Court for China, yesterday morning, says the *N.C. Daily News*, of November 18th, when Henry George Theykin, the former manager of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co. at Hongkong, was sentenced to serve a prison term of 18 months in Billbid and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and also the costs of the case. Mr. Theykin's wife, who had hoped that no final sentence would be imposed, broke down and wept bitterly.

It will be recalled that the U.S. authorities arrested Mr. Theykin on a charge of grand larceny on his arrival in Shanghai and on November 2nd, after a preliminary hearing, he was released on bail of \$5,000. On Monday, Nov. 13th, the defendant appeared in Court, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement and read a statement, saying that having been disappointed in his position from a financial and business standpoint and badly broken in health, he yielded to temptation and connived at the theft of six million cigarettes, although he had received no pecuniary returns thereof. Mr. Haskell, appearing for the defendant, asked for leniency with reference to the prison sentence because of the extenuating circumstances and the poor health of the defendant, which would make it physically impossible for him to serve a term in jail. The judgment pronounced by Judge Lobinger was as follows:—

The accused pleads guilty to an information charging him with the crime of embezzlement.
"In that said defendant, on or about the 8th day of October, 1922, at the City of Canton, Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did unlawfully and feloniously and fraudulently take, make away with, with intent to convert to his own use, Six Million cigarettes (6,000,000) of the value of about Eighteen Thousand Dollars, Hongkong currency (\$18,000.00 H.C.), the said cigarettes having come into his possession and under his care by virtue of his employment as agent of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., etc."

A statement prepared by the accused was read by him in open court. It sets forth a variety of circumstances, some of which are disputed by the prosecution and most of which would not be considered extenuating in the technical sense. His Counsel also addressed the Court asking that the accused be given the maximum fine provided by the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1901, and be relieved of any further penalty.

But the statute also provides for "imprisonment for not more than 10 years or both fine and imprisonment," and in view of the large amount admitted to have been taken and of the responsible and fiduciary position admitted to have been held by the accused, we do not feel that we could safely and consistently accede to counsel's request. Only the other day, three defendants were sentenced here to one year of imprisonment (the minimum penalty) for forgery. The amount obtained by each of them was insignificant compared with this, and no prior relation was involved. And if we limit this penalty to a fine we could not consistently impose a prison sentence for the embezzlement of any smaller amount hereafter. Surely that would be a dangerous precedent. The case is one which we feel requires a prison sentence though we have endeavored not to impose one which is unduly severe.

The accused is accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months, to be served in Billbid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines (unless duly transferred to some other lawful place of confinement), to pay a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) U.S. currency and the costs of this prosecution.

CHINESE MOHAMMEDANS.

"PROMOTING COMMON INTERESTS."

The Asiatic News Agency says:—The Chinese Mohammedans have issued a circular dealing about the establishment of a republic in Russian Turkestan by Mohammedans, and calling upon the believers in the Islamic faith in North China to convene a special meeting in the capital for the purpose of organizing a Mohammedan Association for the promotion of their common interests in China. The manifesto declares that "as the Chinese Republic is formed by five races, of which the Mohammedans are one, they are entitled to enjoy equal political and economical privileges with the Chinese and Manchus. This is regarded by the Chinese Press as an indication of the gradual awakening of the Mussulmen in the Far East. The *Chingpo* says that the sudden military success of the Turks in the Near East has also encouraged the Chinese Mohammedans and caused them to realize the necessity for united force."

CHINA MERCHANTS' S.N. CO.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CERTAIN OF THE DIRECTORS.

As a result of a petition from a number of shareholders in the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, a mandate has been issued at Peking appointing Messrs. Shou Heng Chun, Chang Fa Yuen and Yip Tai Chu as special commissioners to proceed to Shanghai to investigate the charges against certain members of the Company's Board of Directors. The alleged offences include carelessness regarding human life.

THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

EFFECTIVE ONLY WHEN RATIFIED BY TREATY POWERS.

PEKING, November 15th.

In view of the recent persistent reports that the increase of the Customs tariff to an effective five per cent. could not be applied until all the Powers concerned had ratified the Washington Treaty, Reuters' correspondent made inquiries in foreign official circles this morning and obtained the following information:—

Apparently acting on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Tariff Commission in Shanghai, recommending that the revised (effective five per cent.) tariff should be published on October 1st, 1922, and made effective from December 1st, 1922, the Chinese Customs in various Provinces recently posted notices announcing that the revised import tariff would be enforced from December 1st. They found, however, that it was necessary to secure the formal approval by the Treaty Powers of the new tariff before it could be enforced and also that due notice had to be given in order to facilitate commercial transactions.

Accordingly, it was suggested that if the necessary approval could be obtained by November 15th, the new tariff should be effective from December 1st, otherwise it should be enforced after a fortnight's notice.

The tariff will, therefore, be applied two weeks after all the Treaty Powers have signified their agreement. The Diplomatic Body have notified the Chinese Government accordingly.

Of the 14 countries represented on the Tariff Revision Commission, all but France, Japan and Italy have already notified China of their approval of the new tariff.

As regards Japan, it is stated that there are certain constitutional objections to be overcome requiring the approval of the House of Peers. France is said to be ready to agree, while Italy is reported to be asking a settlement of certain outstanding matters as a preliminary to her agreement.

It is believed, however, that these Powers will shortly signify their approval and thus end the delay.

Regarding the two and a half per cent. surtax to be imposed later, it appears that the necessary Commission cannot begin work until three months after the ratification of the Washington Treaty by all the Powers concerned and that its recommendations will require the approval of all Treaty Powers as in the present case.—*Reuters.*

THE CHURCH.

POSITION OF THE "C.M.S."

A missionary now in England writes:—"I think the enclosed would interest some of your readers. As you know, the sermons reported in the *Daily Press* were the storm centre of the C.M.S. debate. Now the split has come, but in the form of taking over some of the work. How it will work out remains to be seen." The extract enclosed reads as follows:—

The Fellowship of Evangelical Churchmen have passed a resolution recommending that steps should be taken to form an organisation which shall be a true successor of the original "C.M.S." and which "shall be ready as far as means permit to take over by amicable arrangement from the existing 'C.M.S.' missions, which or missionaries who can have the whole-hearted support of all who implicitly accept the trustworthiness of the historical records of the Bible, the authority of its teachings, and the truth of all Christ's utterances."

At a meeting of workers and supporters of "C.M.S." a resolution was passed that instructions should be given to the Patronage and Candidates Committees that no person should be recommended for appointment who does not accept the Bible as the inspired word of God and the trustworthiness of its historical records, and that an Executive Committee should be appointed with definite duties and answerable to the General Committee.

Over 40 clergymen have met at Bolton and passed a resolution in favour of the formation of a new organisation to follow the lines of the original "C.M.S."

Sir Henry Norman, speaking at the All-British Wireless Exhibition and Convention at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, last month, predicted a time when a wireless set would be in the homes of nearly every member of the community, and said that the final triumph of broadcasting would come when the King addressed the Parliaments of the Empire simultaneously by such means.

WHAT IS EYE STRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves anxiously and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians, 55, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.—*Amv.*

INTERPORT TENNIS. HONGKONG DEFEAT SHANGHAI. YESTERDAY'S SINGLES.

The Interport tennis tournament between Shanghai and Hongkong, concluded yesterday evening, resulted in the decision going to Hongkong. In all three matches were played and of these Hongkong was victorious in two. As already reported in yesterday's *Daily Press*, Hongkong won the Doubles by three sets to two, the successful contestants being Ng Sze Kwong and Pay-Lieut-Comdr. Worthington, Shanghai being represented by J. Elmore and R. D. Canavaro.

Yesterday afternoon the Singles were played. They were played, as were the doubles, on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground. Two Singles matches were played resulting in a win and a defeat for Hongkong. Ng Sze Kwong, our Singles Champion, defeating J. L. Wade, after a very stiff fight by three sets to two, and M. W. Lo, losing to J. Elmore, by one set to three. The detailed result of all three matches are as follows:—

Doubles.—Ng Sze Kwong and Pay-Lieut-Comdr. Worthington defeated J. Elmore and R. D. Canavaro, 7-5, 5-7, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 (28 games to 24).

Singles.—Ng Sze Kwong defeated J. L. Wade, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4 (24 games to 21).

J. Elmore defeated M. W. Lo, 6-2, 7-5, 6-8, 7-5 (26 games to 20).

A total of 143 games were played in the tournament and on games won—it will be seen that it was very close play throughout, Hongkong securing 72 games and Shanghai 71.

Needless to say, there was another large crowd of spectators at yesterday's matches, including H.E. the Governor. Wade and Ng played on the court surrounded by the specially constructed stands whilst Elmore and Lo played on a court laid out directly in front of the old pavilion. There was little seating accommodation provided round Elmore and Lo's court and this, coupled with the fact that our Champion was playing one of Shanghai's premier Singles players, attracted the crowd to the stands.

J. L. WADE v. NG SZE KWONG.

It was a beautiful game to watch, and if the Doubles match of the previous day proved singularly uninteresting there can be no doubt that these two players put up a game which appealed to all lovers of tennis and sport. It was a great struggle, first one player and then the other having the advantage. Particularly thrilling was Wade's great effort in the last set to pull a losing game round. By absolute dash he reduced Ng's lead in this final set from 5-1 to 5-4 before the Hongkong player could secure the winning game of the match. In the set Ng appeared to have tired his opponent out, but appearances are deceptive, for at the end Wade was the fresher player of the two. A word must also be said for Ng. If his opponent exhibited a firm faith in the maxim that "a game is never won until it is lost" so also did Ng. Time and again he pulled round a game when 40-love had been called against him.

It is not easy to describe the difference the two players exhibited. For the most part they had the same style, playing the greater part of the match from the baseline. There was, however, one great contrast and that was in the different strokes used. Ng's familiar back-hand stroke was in evidence throughout and very rarely did he take a base-line ball with any other stroke. His opponent, on the other hand, used the fore-hand drive and, like Ng, rarely reverted to any other stroke on the base line. There was some little difference in the tactics used. Ng used the sides of his opponent's court whenever the opportunity presented itself, beating his opponent with a swift, well-placed ball. Wade's tactics were different. When opportunity occurred—and this was rare—he would worm his way to the net and score with a gentle shot which left Ng helpless on the base line.

There was little "killing" or volley play but there were many long rallies from the base line. Of services play the Shanghai player appeared to have the advantage. In the early stages Ng double faulted twice and his service, though well placed on the outer line was not as strong and certain as that of his opponent. It must also be stated here that Wade was blessed with a certain amount of "joss" and he must have scored at least half-a-dozen points from his opponent by the ball hitting the top of the net and dropping into the other court.

ELMORE v. LO.

Though Hongkong lost in this match by three sets to one, the home representative put up a very good display, especially towards the end when he showed up in his old form. At the beginning he appeared to be nervous and unable to rise to his opponent's game. Elmore, on the other hand, was very consistent throughout. He was brilliant but made sure of getting everything back. Lo was very uncertain at times and he either got in a brilliant shot or failed altogether. As a contrast from the other match there were very few long rallies, the ball being either "killed" or driven well out of court. There was some smashing and in this direction Lo was seen to advantage. Elmore played more from the base-line than Lo, who worked up to the net and smashed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FURTHER SENSATIONAL SEIZURES. MACHINE GUNS FOUND IN A JUNK JUNK'S CREW DETAINED BY THE POLICE.

Following close upon the recent serious revelations regarding the illicit traffic in arms into the Colony, the police on Tuesday afternoon made another sensational haul of arms and ammunition in the harbour. Amongst a whole pile of arms found on a junk three machine guns were discovered. The master and crew of the junk have been detained by the police.

The raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector Pincott and a number of Chinese detectives, assisted by the Water Police. The junk anchorage at West Point was visited and, acting on information received, they raided two junks lying at anchor there. Nothing was found on one of the junks, but on the other in the crew's quarters no less than 21 bags and four cases, all believed to contain arms and ammunition, were discovered hidden in all sorts of nooks and corners. The haul was removed to the Central Police Station and the junk and its crew taken into custody.

Detectives at the Central Station were engaged all yesterday morning in counting the arms and ammunition and the following is the startling list of the contents of the bags and cases:—

71,270 rounds of ammunition of various calibres,
157 revolvers (.32 and .38 pattern),
3 machine guns of the sub-Thompson type,
3 machine gun stocks,
3 magazines,
6 magazine pans,
4 cleaning rods,
4 automatic rifles.

The arrested crew will probably be brought before the Court to-day.

SOLICITORS' OFFICE BOY. CASHES A CHEQUE AND DIS- APPEARS.

The story of an impudent theft by an office boy has been reported to the police by Wong Po Chuen, an interpreter in the employ of Messrs. d'Almeida and Mason. Mr. Wong entrusted the office-boy with a cheque for \$3,700, giving him instructions to pay the amount into his account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The boy went to the bank, cashed the cheque and has since disappeared.

GODOWN ROBBERIES. SEWING MACHINE PARTS STOLEN.

Mr. Ducloux, local manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has reported to the police that during the past three days the Company's godown in Canton Road, Yaumatei, has been broken into and seven sewing machine heads valued at \$419 have been stolen.

THEFT OF PIGS' BRISTLES.
In the same road, a godown belonging to Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., was broken into on Wednesday. Mr. T. Carvalho, in reporting the theft, says that an entry was effected by removing tiles from the roof. Three cases were opened and a quantity of pigs' bristles valued at \$260 stolen.

"THE MIDNIGHT ROMANCE." NEW CORONET FILM.

Every woman, it is said, has nine emotions and in "The Midnight Romance," which succeeds "Way Down East" on the Coronet screen to-day, Anita Stewart, as the heroine, has ample opportunity to give them all a turn.

As Marie, the mysterious hotel maid, who, rescued from a stranded liner, accepts a job at a fashionable seaside hotel, she has a whole string of adventures which are woven into an absorbing story wherein love and romance freely mingle. Stealing on to the beach at midnight for a quiet dip by moonlight, she captures the heart of a wealthy young bachelor but keeps him guessing about her identity. Later she becomes the unwitting accomplice of a pair of society blackmailers and cleverly turns the tables on them when she discovers that the object of their attentions is her midnight Romeo. After everything and everybody has got into a thorough tangle there comes a quite surprising denouement.

Lo lost the first set badly, owing to his inconsistent play. From the second set onwards he improved and the three remaining sets were keenly fought out as will be seen from the large number of games played. They all went over the usual "six" game.

Elmore's "chop" stroke which was very much in evidence in the previous day's Double was also very noticeable yesterday, but if he had the advantage in this direction Lo's driving was decidedly better and for brief spells he was able to use this stroke brilliantly. In the third set fourteen games were called before the decision went to the Hongkong player.

The umpires for the matches were Messrs. H. A. Nisbett and R. E. Lindell.

We are informed that a doubles tennis match, J. Elmore and L. J. Wade v. Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo will be played on the C.R.C. court to-day.

PRINTING AND GARDENING. ALLEGED BANK NOTE FORGERS IN A CABBAGE PATCH.

In a match in a vegetable garden at Samshui, on November 1st, the police discovered a lithographic printing outfit and a great quantity of documents which are alleged to be forged one dollar Kwangai notes, some finished and some unfinished. There were no fewer than 2,500 tied up in bundles of 500, all complete in every respect and very presentable imitations of genuine notes.

Four Chinese were charged in connection with the seizure, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. The Magistrate intimated to Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, who defended, that for the charges on the record (which, however, had not been withdrawn) he had substituted the following charge: "Feloniously and with intent to defraud did forge a valuable security, namely, a note purporting to be a \$1 bank note of the Kwangai Bank, at Cheung Sha Wan, on the 1st November, contrary to Ordinance 11 of 1922, Section 4, subsection 2."

Sub-Inspector Peter Grant said that on November 1st, at 10 p.m., on a gambling warrant, he visited the Hap Han Garden, Cheung Sha Wan, having received information that the place was being used as a common gaming house for printing lottery tickets. He peeped through a crevice in the wall of a matchbed there and saw the second defendant using one of three rubber stamps on lithographed representations of Kwangai banknotes. The defendant was operating a small printing press and numbering the notes. The other two defendants were in a lean-to shed adjoining, preparing an evening meal. He instructed two Chinese constables to go to the back of the matchbed while he and another Chinese constable entered the matchbed. The defendants were arrested. The men preparing the meal tried to escape but were caught by the constables posted at the back of the shed.

A numbered and an un-numbered bundle of the alleged forged notes—all uncut—were actually on the machine, which was being used to print consecutive numbers in red ink. On bamboo trays were a large quantity of unnumbered notes, apparently spread out to dry. A basket contained small tins of printers' ink of various colours, also size and "gold size."

The Inspector also produced five bundles, each containing 500 finished "notes," knives for cutting paper, a wooden block of the same width as the finished sheets of paper, a lithographic stone, and a printing-roller mould. Outside the Court (and produced in the technical sense) was the printing machine. The Inspector mentioned that the lithographic specimens were on and under the beds in the shed and one bundle of unfinished specimens was found in the pocket of a pair of trousers.

Mr. Brutton did not cross-examine. An interpreter read over the prisoners' statements in Chinese. It was understood that they named another man as responsible for the premises, and said they were only employed there.

The Inspector said he was prepared to call the owner of the garden. The witness brought forward as the owner, however, said he was the "manager" of the garden. He did not know who the owner was. His brother acted as broker and he, acting for his brother, had subject the land to the third defendant and another man, not one of the other defendants. The rent was to be \$200 a year; he gave the third defendant a rent-book, but beyond that he had no proof of the lease. The third defendant had paid the rent since the arrangement began, last August. He knew nothing of the man, Pun, mentioned by the defendants. His brother went into the country a week ago.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned.

THE A.D.C.'S FORTHCOMING PRODUCTION.

NO ATTEMPT TO COPY TREE'S METHODS.

The A.D.C. is announcing its Christmas production of Shakespeare's "The Tempest." No happier choice could be conceived for the coming festive season. It is Shakespeare's great play of fancy and magic and we gather that in the local production, much stress will be laid on that side of it rather than on sumptuous settings and display.

No doubt many will remember Sir Herbert Tree's lavish production some years ago at His Majesty's Theatre, but we are told not to expect any attempt at similar methods by the A.D.C. A strong healthy reaction recently set in against superfluity of scenery at performances of Shakespeare's plays, and the forthcoming production is framed on lines not unlike the memorable production here of "Twelfth Night" in 1913, when the settings served as a decorative background only and Shakespeare's text was closely adhered to. By dividing the play into two parts, with one interval only during the evening, it is possible to present the play almost unabridged within the time limit of two hours. Whether it succeeds or fails to meet the public taste, it will certainly mark the A.D.C.'s most ambitious effort within recent years.

Booking opens at Montague's on December 1st, and although it will be a very costly production, prices will be found to be as usual—that is without the additional charge made by renting companies in recent years.

RENTS ORDINANCE. A LANDLORD SUMMONED.

The case in which two Chinese tenants have summoned their late landlord, Leung Lu Sui, a well-to-do property owner for a mala fide use of the Rents Ordinance, came up for hearing at the Magistracy before Mr. J. R. Wood. The nature of the charge was that the defendant with mala fide intent had induced the complainants to quit the premises they had hired from him in Kin Sau Lane by sending them notices of intended possession of the premises for a purpose which purported to be in accordance with the Rents Ordinance, but which it was alleged were not.

Mr. F. G. Vaux appeared for the complainants and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant.

Mr. M. K. Lo at the outset of the case said he believed the tenants were willing to accept some compensation in lieu of going back to the premises. He was prepared to make certain admissions but he was not prepared to admit mala fides. The defendant, he said, was the owner of a block of 10 houses in Kin Sau Lane. The kitchen arrangements in the houses were not satisfactory and he thought he could improve his property by placing three kitchens in each floor instead of two only. The defendant had tried to understand the Rents Ordinance, but that was not as easy as he thought. With a view to making these alterations he gave the tenants notice to quit. He did this under Ordinance 14 of 1922.

Mr. Vaux pointed out that the notice to quit was delivered before the Ordinance of 1922 was passed, and that under the Ordinance of 1921 he was compelled to pull the houses down, alterations to the premises were not sufficient. The defendant had to comply with the 1921 Ordinance and not the 1922 Ordinance.

One of the complainants was then called and he was placed in the witness box. He stated that he was turned out of his house on July 23rd in accordance with a notice served on him by the landlord. He saw the landlord and asked him if it was a fact that No. 6, Kin Sau Lane was to be pulled down. The landlord, in the course of conversation, said the house was to be completely pulled down. The landlord denied a suggestion that the house was not going to be completely pulled down. The complainant said to him at this interview: "In the case of repairs I will have my important furniture removed out of the house, leaving the less important furniture behind." The defendant replied: "You must remove elsewhere at the time fixed in my notice so as not to cause delay to my workmen. The term of the contract for re-construction is for three months: when the construction is proceeding you may come and consult me and I will slightly increase your rent and allow you to have the house back." On the 29th October the complainant had another interview with the defendant and asked him to let him have the tenancy of the house in writing. He replied that he had sold the house, but promised to take the complainant to the new landlord within a few days. This he never did.

The defendant was then put in the box by Mr. Lo.

The Magistrate (to defendant): Did you at any time intend to pull down No. 6, Kin Sau Lane?

The defendant: Yes.

When?—In May.

Did you abandon your intention?—Yes. In the middle of May when I heard that under the Rents Ordinance of 1922 that landlords were able to get rid of their tenants without pulling down the house completely.

Did the complainant ask you to continue the tenancy?—Yes. After the notice had been served on him he came to see me and I promised to—

The Magistrate: Did he come to you when the construction was going up?—No.

Did you promise at any time to renew the tenancy?—No.

In reply to Mr. Lo, the defendant said that he sold the premises on October 10th and if the complainant had come to see him before he had sold the premises he would have been prepared to consider his application for a renewal of the tenancy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vaux, the defendant said he had heard about the new regulations from an architect's clerk. It was on account of the new regulations that he had given instructions to his architect not to pull down the houses. He bought the four houses in April last for \$30,100. They were Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8. In October last he sold these houses for \$42,500 after re-construction, which cost him something like \$13,000. He did agree to guarantee the purchaser a certain rental, but he could not say if that was put in the agreement as he could not read English.

The Magistrate said that the evidence showed that the defendant had not played a straight game. If he found himself in a new position he should have served fresh notices. He abandoned the intention of pulling down the premises in May. That showed his bona fides had ceased before the tenant had left, assuming that the bona fides were genuine. Mr. Vaux thought that the case had been decided by the defendant's conduct, but he would adjourn the case for a day. The Magistrate instructed the witness to inform him when a satisfactory settlement was reached so as to enable him to decide whether to give instructions for the summons to be withdrawn, or not.



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LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REVIEW OF ELECTION RESULTS. ELECTORAL REFORM URGED.

LONDON, November 21st. Reviewing the election results in the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Lloyd George calculates that only two-fifths of the electorate voted for the present administration, while three-fifths voted their confidence in other leaders and groups. He urges the Government to remember this in shaping its policies, and says that Parliament should immediately consider the reform of the present system, as a succession of such minority administrations would weaken the authority of the Government of Great Britain beyond repair.

HE HOLDS OUT THE "OLIVE BRANCH" TO MR. ASQUITH.

Referring to the followers of Mr. Asquith, he significantly remarks "If a sincere desire is manifested to substitute co-operation for conflict, he and his colleagues will welcome it."

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION.

SOME APPREHENSION FELT.

LONDON, November 21st. Some apprehension is felt regarding the parade of 100,000 unemployed, promised for to-day. The parade will include considerable contingents who have marched from the provinces.

THE PREMIER'S STAND AND THE LEADERS' THREAT.

The leaders have threatened to march to Downing Street if Mr. Bonar Law does not consent to receive the deputation. Mr. Bonar Law firmly declines to do so, pointing out that the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Health, who are willing to receive the deputation, are empowered to act on behalf of the Government. Meanwhile the police have forbidden the procession to approach the vicinity of Parliament.

SITUATION SOMEWHAT EASED.

LONDON, November 21st. Official and other circles were somewhat disquieted at the possible consequences of the prohibition against the procession of unemployed entering Downing Street, but the situation has somewhat eased owing to partially successful efforts at mediation, by a small deputation of Labour members of the House of Commons. They called on the Premier, who refused to budge from his decision, after which they induced the unemployed to consent to appoint a deputation of sixty to meet the Minister of Labour in the afternoon; in the meantime the procession made its way to Hyde Park.

DEMONSTRATORS ARMED WITH KNIVES, REVOLVERS AND STICKS.

A statement has been issued by Downing Street, supporting the prohibition of the demonstration. The statement says that many of the demonstrators were semi-militarily disciplined and armed with knives, revolvers and sticks.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

SITUATION THE WORST FOR FORTY YEARS.

LONDON, November 21st. The situation in the cotton industry in Lancashire is the worst for forty years, and there is little prospect of improvement.

AMERICAN SECTION BALLOTTING ON REDUCTION.

The American section is balloting on the question of the introduction of a twenty-four hour, but before the reduction can be put into operation the ballot must show that 80 per cent. of the members are in favour of the reduction. Should the proposal be carried, the mills will work three days a week or close on alternate weeks. Altogether 120,000 operatives are affected.

THE RIGHTS OF A SOVEREIGN STATE. DUFF DEVELOPMENT CO. LOSE ACTION FOR COSTS.

LONDON, November 21st. In an action brought by the Duff Development Company against the Kelantan Government, in connection with an order for litigation costs totalling £3,037, Justice Russell, in Chancery, held that, as an independent Sovereign State Kelantan's fund in England could not be attached.

A HARDSHIP ON THE COMPANY.

LONDON, November 21st. Justice Russell said that this was doubtless a hardship on the company, but, as matters stood, their only remedy appeared to be to take advantage of such procedure as might be open for the purpose, in those regularly instituted courts of justice through which, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies asserted, the Sultan of Kelantan dispensed justice in his Sovereign State.

The company's application for an order on the Crown Agents, calling on them to pay them £1,735, paid by the company to the Crown Agents' account for the Government of Kelantan, was dismissed without costs.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

SENATE REJECTS BILL.

PARIS, November 21st. The Women's Suffrage Bill has been rejected by the Senate, by 156 votes to 134.

OPENING OF THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

FIFTY BRITISH AEROPLANES FLY OVER CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 21st. There was a flight of fifty British aeroplanes over the City, to-day, in order to mark the beginning of peace negotiations. The flight created a tremendous impression on the public.

POSITION OF U.S. DELEGATES DEFINED.

LAUSANNE, November 21st. At the Conference held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Child defined the position of the American delegates as that of representatives of the United States who, in plenary and other sessions, including commissions and committees, were entitled to be present and to be heard equally with other members.

The American delegates were not entitled to vote, and were not obliged to take office, preside, or otherwise become signatories to agreements or reports.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

The American delegation would make one contribution to the Conference—its statements would be direct and brief.

Lord Curzon replied cordially expressing pleasure at the presence of the American representatives.

EARLIER CABLES.

PUBLIC RIGOROUSLY EXCLUDED.

LAUSANNE, November 21st. The Conference opened at eleven this morning in the Hotel De Chateau at Onchy. The police rigorously excluded the public.

Lord Curzon was elected president of to-day's sitting. It was decided that the Allies take the presidency alternately.

COMMISSIONS APPOINTED.

LAUSANNE, November 21st. Eight delegations and an American observer were present at the morning session of the Conference, which decided to appoint three commissions to deal firstly with territorial and military questions, including the Straits, secondly with questions interesting foreigners in Turkey, including minorities, and thirdly with financial and economic questions, ports, railways and sanitation.

Lord Curzon will preside over the first commission, Marquis Garroni over the second and M. Barre over the third.

The Turks raised the question of an invitation to Russia and the Black Sea powers. All agreed as to the importance of their participation, but it was pointed out that Russia had not replied to their invitation.

THE HOME ELECTIONS.

RAMSAY MACDONALD ELECTED LABOUR LEADER.

LONDON, November 21st. The final election (Orkney and Shetland) resulted—Sir R. Hamilton (Liberal) 4,814; Sir Malcolm Smith (National Liberal) 4,189.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been elected leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

U.S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL. ITS PASSAGE IMPERATIVE.

WASHINGTON, November 21st. President Harding, in his address to the joint session of Congress, declared that the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill was imperative if staggering Government losses were to be avoided. He recognized that there was determined hostility to the measure, but he felt there were no other means to create a great American Merchant Marine.

President Harding estimated that twenty million dollars yearly would cover the cost of the subsidy. He remarked that the maritime nations of the world were in complete accord with American opinion towards the measure, but the position should be considered from the viewpoint of American interests.

A Committee of the House of Representatives has reported on the Ship Subsidy Bill, with sundry amendments, the chief of which provides for their compensation for mail-carrying ships to offset possible loss under the prohibition ruling.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET. AN OPTIMISTIC TONE.

LONDON, November 21st. In London the foreign exchange market is optimistic with regard to the Lausanne Conference.

French francs are now 59.85, and Belgian francs 63.85.

Sterling in New York is 4.501.

Marks are quoted at 27,500 to the pound sterling.

EXCHANGES RELAPSE.

LATER. In London exchanges relapsed, and at the close French francs were quoted at 62.45 and Belgian at 66.45.

In New York sterling was 4.491.

Marks closed at 23,500.

THE CONVICTED IRISH REBELS.

LEGALITY OF MILITARY COURTS QUESTIONED.

LONDON, November 21st. The hearing of the application for habeas corpus in the Dublin case of Childers was adjourned until tomorrow. The Master of the Rolls said a most interesting constitutional question had been raised by the contention of Childers' counsel that the resolutions of the Provisional Parliament establishing military courts were illegal without an Act of Parliament confirmed by the King.

M.C.C.'S SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

EASTERN PROVINCE DEFEATED.

PORT ELIZABETH, November 21st. In their match against the M.C.C. Eastern Province scored 300. Fender took 5 wickets for 83 runs.

The corrected score shows that the M.C.C. declared at 338 for 9 wickets and thus won by an innings and nine runs.

BOOM IN WELSH TINPLATE TRADE.

LONDON, November 21st. The Welsh tinplate trade is booming, and exports are increasing rapidly.

NEW FORD CAR WORKS.

SOUTHAMPTON THE CENTRE FOR EUROPE.

2,000 MEN TO TURN OUT HUNDREDS OF CARS.

The Borough Council of Southampton, unanimously decided recently to accept the verbal assurance of the Ford Motor Company that they would concentrate their European business in a new factory at Southampton and to sell to them a valuable waterside frontage for the sum of £25,000.

The firm's chief production engineer, Mr. W. Davis arrived in the town from Detroit to supervise the work of constructing the factory and a *Westminster Gazette* representative wrote:

"I have Mr. Davis's authority for saying that the actual construction work will be started almost immediately. It will be necessary to raise and level the land. The building of a quay will also be taken in hand as soon as the land is levelled. The factory will be started, and Mr. Davis hopes that the building will be in full operation within about a year, employing 2,000 men and turning out hundreds of cars."

Mr. Davis's chief work will be to supervise its construction, and to increase the number of Ford depots on the Continent. Southampton, he said, will take the place of Detroit for the European distribution.

"We are in urgent need of the Southampton factory," said Mr. Davis. "The land is sufficiently large to enable large developments to be undertaken when business demands it. At present the work is being done from Manchester and Detroit. The Manchester factory will be given up, and Southampton will become the main distributing centre in Europe."

"The possibilities of a big extension of the European trade are so real that the company will leave no stone unturned to have the new factory in full working order at the earliest moment. It marks a new departure in Southampton's progress towards a manufacturing centre, and the Mayor has expressed the view that it is the biggest thing that has come Southampton's way for many a day."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEKING POLITICAL SENSATION.

CHARGE AGAINST MINISTER OF FINANCE BREAKS DOWN.

PEKING, November 20th.

Major Barker has received cheques for £30,000 and £25,000 which, it was alleged, Lo Wen-kan had appropriated. The money is represented as commission due to Arnold Brothers, as inheritors of the Arnold Karberg interests, by an Italian shipbuilding company which took over the original contract. Major Barker has also negotiated a cheque for £20,000 which the Italian company paid to the Chinese Government. Most of this sum has since been paid in to the Treasury and utilised for the payment of official obligations. This has completely disposed of the charge of corruption against Lo Wen-kan, and the charge has apparently wholly broken down.

LO WEN-KAN IMPEACHED.

PEKING, November 20th.

Wu Ching-lien presided over the House of Representatives this afternoon, 403 members being present.

Yu Hsiao-ching moved the impeachment of Lo Wen-kan, explaining the reasons therefor. The motion was carried by 375 votes to 23.

NEW LOAN DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Other members delivered speeches regarding the new loan, contending that it was entirely illegal, after which a motion was carried that the loan will be declared null and void, as it had not been submitted to Parliament.

The meeting is continuing. Some of Lo Wen-kan's supporters intend to bring up the question of Wu Ching-lien's use of the Parliamentary seal, if given an opportunity.

THE SPEAKER CRITICISED.

Sung Chung-wei said he held no brief for Lo Wen-kan, but he thought Wu Ching-lien was wrong in instigating the case. If such existed, it ought to have been brought by the judicial authorities; furthermore, Wu Ching-lien ought to be punished for using the name of Parliament.

Other speeches showed that the House largely supported the Speaker, and the matter dropped.

The Speaker subsequently left the chair and briefly referred to his action on Saturday, which, he stated, was in the interests of the people, while he had no personal or political motives.

THE HOUSE THEN ADJOURNED.

LONDON TO TOKYO BY AIR.

FARMAN COMPANY PLANS FLIGHT.

TOKYO, November 21st.

The Farman Company is planning a flight to Tokyo. The well known airman Bessourot will probably be invited to undertake the venture on a Goliath, next Spring.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER AT TOKYO.

TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON.

THE HAGUE, November 21st.

The appointment is gazetted of Doctor De Graaf, at present Netherlands Minister at Tokyo, as Netherlands Minister at Washington and Havana.

PARODY A "NOBLE ART."

"I am a self-made parodist," was one of the confessions of Sir Owen Seaman, editor of *Punch*, who in a lecture at the Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, on Oct. 3rd, laid bare to a large audience the methods by which he serves the "noble art of parody." That art, it appears, suffers at present from the general lack of appreciation of poetry. Minor poets of to-day welcome the appreciation which parody implies but readers do not draw from it all the enjoyment which familiarity with the original would give. As the highest test of parody is that its merits should be acknowledged by the man whom it victimizes," Sir Owen Seaman declared that one of the greatest compliments he had ever received was when a writer whose work he had caricatured remarked that he could almost have sworn he had written the thing, when he was drunk. Reference, the lecturer maintained, was in the nature of the true parodist, and parody in its highest form was a department of pure literary criticism. It was criticism by illustration, and enabled an author to see himself as others saw him.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

(BY VISCOUNT CHILMSFORD.)

The following speech by Viscount Chelmsford on "traffic in opium," at the 10th plenary meeting of the League of Nations, on September 18th, 1922, is circulated by the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, when some weeks ago I accepted the invitation of the Government of India to come here as the first Delegate for India I did so because I was ready and willing to serve India in any capacity in which I might be useful; but I am bound frankly to confess that I came here a profound sceptic as to the value and utility of the League of Nations. A fortnight's acquaintance, however, with the working of the Assembly and of the committees has made me hope that my scepticism was unwarranted. I found in the first place an atmosphere of general goodwill and desire to co-operate, which it would be almost impossible to conceive of unless one were living actually in the middle of it, and I believe it would be almost equally difficult to convey to those outside the League what that atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation is.

I found in the second place the eminently practical handling of the subjects dealt with in the assembly and in the committees, a handling that gave the lie to the insinuations often made outside, that the League of Nations lives and moves and has its being in an atmosphere of impractical idealism.

In the third place I found, at least I hope I have found, a sincere determination on the part of the countries that are members of the League to accept the resolutions of the League and to carry them out effectively and sincerely. Those, it seems to me, are the three conditions precedent to success in the work of the League. Now let me apply these conditions, as an acid test, to the work of the League in connection with abuses of the drug traffic. May I remind you that this subject of the traffic in opium and noxious drugs is one of those which have been committed to the special charge of the League by Article 23 of the Covenant. As to goodwill, I am sure that on this point we are all agreed—we who are delegates to this Assembly—that these abuses must cease. Each one of us has had it brought home to him what the evils and the horrors of the system are, and scarcely a day passes without some miserable story being disclosed in the columns of our press.

Coming to the second point, the practical handling of this question, I am sure that those who are interested in this subject will have admired the sane and sober manner in which the Advisory Committee on Opium has discussed this question and the very practical methods they have advised for adoption by us with reference to it. It is only when I come to the third condition precedent, namely, the sincere determinations of the countries that are members of the League to carry out the resolutions of the League that I must confess to some disappointment. Let me state, in the first place, that the Hague Convention, which is the key of the whole situation, there are still many countries that have not adhered to this convention. I was delighted to hear in the report that the delegate of Switzerland had announced that his Government and his Federal Council were taking this matter into grave consideration. I was also delighted to hear the Delegate from Persia say in the Committee that he had advised his Government to adhere to this Convention. I am sure that we shall all be delighted if by next year we find that the Persian Government has adopted the advice given to them by their delegation.

The corollary to the Hague Convention consists of that system of importation certificates, devised by the Advisory Committee. The system was unanimously approved by this Assembly last year but only one half, I believe, of the States that are members of this League have signed that agreement, and even fewer have said they were prepared to carry out its provisions, and this after the solemn approval by their delegates in this Assembly of the proposals put before the Assembly last year. I know that Governments are busy, that Governments sometimes do not understand, but surely it is our duty as delegates to jog the memories of our Governments and to endeavour to explain where they do not understand. And behind the delegate there is the admirable Secretariat of this League which is always ready to give the fullest information when it is asked for. Co-operation, after all, is the essence of the campaign against the traffic, and I sincerely hope that before the meeting of the next Assembly the list of non-adherent States in these two matters will be greatly diminished if not entirely wiped out.

But let me pass on. There is a very important extension proposed of the certificate system. Delegates will find the proposal in the report on page 3. The suggestion originated with Professor Gilbert Murray, representative of South Africa. I think the Assembly will judge of the very great importance of this proposal when I tell them it will affect two-thirds of the available world supply to non-producing countries. Therefore, I look with very great hope to good results from this extension of the import certificate system, and I trust that if the Council agrees to it there will be no delay over the adherence of the States to this and the other portion of the import certificate system. There is only one other matter to which I would refer, and that is with reference to the statistics required regarding dangerous drugs. The Advisory Committee on Opium have informed us that they cannot advise methods for control of this difficult traffic until they are supplied with adequate and accurate statistics from the various countries on questions of manufacture, import, export, distribution and consumption. And I must remind this Assembly that the Council of the League have already asked for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE DARDANELLES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REFLECTIONS.

Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton, addressing the Royal Marines' Old Comrades' Association, on October 23rd said:—

"It is not as a politician, but only as a philosopher, that I draw attention to the fact that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe were, according to a published speech by Lord Northcliffe, most specially responsible for the evacuation of the Dardanelles; while now Mr. Lloyd George, rightly or wrongly, is all for holding on. Supposing he is right, what a misfortune for us and for himself that he did not let us hold on in 1915 and finish the Turks once for all."

"You heard of the Western front 'Kill the German' theory of the way to end the war. Unfortunately, as practiced, we usually killed more British than Germans. At Franchendaele, according to General Ludendorff—who is considered truthful even by French historians—two British to one German were killed."

"Quite lately we were vouchsafed a glimpse into the heart of the attrition theory as practised at the Dardanelles. Liman Von Sanders says that, while Gallipoli holds 20,000 British graves, it also holds 60,000 Turkish. So there we have, beyond denial, what the Anzacs often said, namely, three Turks for every Briton. We only had to go on and arithmetic can suggest but one ending."

"Instead, in September, 1915, two divisions and many munitions were withdrawn from the peninsula, while the troops left were forbidden to attack or undertake any operation. Thus, presumably, it was hoped the country would get sick enough of what is called now 'sacred ground' to permit that well-engineered piece of folly—the evacuation."

SIR HENRY JACKSON'S DEFENCE OF OVERSEA CAMPAIGNS.

Speaking at the Royal United Service Institution recently, Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. B. Jackson defended the campaigns which were carried out against the German colonies during the war.

Much criticism, he said, had been levelled against the Government of that time for its policy of diverting forces to distant parts of the world, instead of concentrating every energy in the main theatre of war in France.

When the war broke out a committee was formed, of which he (Sir Henry) was chairman, to report to the Prime Minister on the advisability of military and naval operations against the German colonies. The committee did not consider all operations. Perhaps it would have been better if it had included the Dardanelles, for instance. It was decided to carry out operations against the enemy colonies, their main object being to help the Navy by destroying harbours and wireless stations. That was the principal aim of all the minor operations, and we eventually succeeded in destroying all the wireless links between Berlin and the German colonies and submarine bases. Through the system of wireless stations in the colonies, Berlin could be in touch with every German ship within a radius of 2,000 miles from any station. It is estimated that over three-quarters of a million tons of German shipping was saved from capture by the warnings circulated through these stations. The destruction of the stations was the principal consideration when the committee recommended operations against the German colonies.

FREEMASONRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. William Thompson, who has recently been installed as Grand Master of New South Wales for the ninth successive year, says that when the jurisdiction was constituted in 1898 there were 178 lodges. When he became Grand Master in 1914 there were 252 lodges, an increase of seventy-four in twenty-six years. To-day there are 300 lodges, an increase of 122 in eight years, and of this number, 118 have been constituted during the past four years. Seventeen years ago the total membership amounted to ten thousand; in 1914 it was 20,477; at the present time it exceeds 40,000. In 1914 the funds were £48,870; to-day they are £153,214. The grand temple which cost £27,000 is now valued at £265,000, and is free from debt.

This information from the various countries that are members of the League, but that up till now only four countries have made the answer requested. They are Britain, Canada, France and Italy. And so it comes about that here we are in the Assembly again asking the countries that have sent us here to provide information without which the Advisory Committee says it cannot properly advise on the control of this terrible traffic. I referred at the outset to three conditions precedent to the success of the work of the League of Nations. They may have appeared self-evident, but can it be said, on the facts I have put before the Assembly this morning, that it has been superfluous to refer to them? I have applied to this traffic the test of these conditions. Take, for instance, the Hague Convention, the Import Certificate System, and the statistics asked for. Each one of these only a fraction of the nations that have sent us here have agreed to what we have asked them to agree to, or have furnished us with the information we have asked for. Until you can get the co-operation of all the countries that are members of this League, you will not be able to deal with this terrible traffic. With it, I am confident, we shall have success.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL KAMRAT.]

Paris, October 16th.

There was nothing particularly new in the line of the evening gowns shown at the Molyneux Winter parade. The straight line was there, apparently as invincible as it was when it first made its appearance. It would really seem as though the straight "chemise" frock and the draped frock were going to remain indefinitely and become as national a garb for European women as the classic draped gown was for women of ancient Greece. There was, however, a slightly new note in the straight evening gown shown, but so slight as to be almost insignificant. This consisted in a change in position of the draperies introduced; these are now drawn to the right side, where they are caught rather low down on the hip by a finish or trimming of some kind. Very few frocks were perfectly straight or showed draperies at both sides, nearly all followed this new and, one must admit, much more graceful line. This in itself entailed a slight modification in the matter of trains. These have now disappeared from their normal position at the back of a gown, and—if they exist at all—figure at the side in the form of long tapering ends that are the natural conclusion of the draperies from which they spring. There is evidently a tendency, however, to do away with trains, just as there is a tendency, which I referred to in my last letter, to shorten skirts, evening as well as day ones.

With only these modifications of an old line to work on, Molyneux, like most of the other designers in Paris, has been forced to rely for effect on the brilliance and variety of the materials and trimmings used in the composition of his models. Of these, there was certainly no lack. Every season, the weavers in France launch a host of new and beautiful materials, but this time they really seem to have surpassed themselves. The new brocades and lames, the new velvets and the inevitable collection of new crepes, are richer and more dazzling than they have ever been before. In fact, they are so dazzling that the real difficulty designers must experience is not how to trim them but how not to gulf the refined gold of their perfection. As well as the usual lame materials, there are other glittering fabrics that are a composition of crepe or ninon de soie, on which all-over designs are worked in beads, in jet, in steel, and in opalescent fish-scale spangles so that the surface is nothing but a changing, shimmering mass of colour and mysterious lights. Hebe showed off several wondrous gowns fashioned in fabric of this kind, notably one in white panne velvet entirely covered with embroidery worked in white porcelain beads that was sufficiently effective almost to take one's breath away at first sight. Another was in georgette in a periwinkle blue shade, embroidered in beads of the same colour; a third was in white crepe marocain embroidered in white and silver; a fourth in apricot coloured crepe "antique" embroidered with crystal tube beads; a fifth in blue marquisette, embroidered in shades of blue diamonds; a sixth in old gold lace, embroidered with steel; and a seventh was nothing but a mass of iridescent paillettes. As well as these and many more in the same style, there were beautiful creations in metallic laces, in cloth of gold and cloth of silver, in old brocades, in lacquered laces, and in fabrics brought from Egypt and the far shores of India. The simplest materials of all were the velvets, even though these were in the finest quality of panne and in gorgeous shades of flame, geranium, "absinthe," ivory, and a black as deep and unfathomable as a pool at midnight. There was very little trimming added to the coloured velvet gowns, and practically none whatever to those in black, if one excepts a group of flat velvet roses made from the same material placed on the right hip to catch in the draperies at this point.

Fur was used a great deal in the trimming of materials of all kinds, just as it is being used in a wholesale fashion for the trimming of afternoon frocks, morning frocks, coats and skirts, and coats. Wherever you look, you see bands of fur—horizontally, vertically, diagonally, in squares, in circles, in any way you like, but there it must be if you would be fashionable. Naturally, the very first effect of such a decree has been to send the price of fur up to its highest level. Couturiers and modistes are using such unlimited quantities of fur, especially the short-haired varieties, such as seal skin, mink, squirrel, ermine, sable and beaver, that they are practically unobtainable except at comparatively fabulous prices. Nevertheless everything must have a touch of fur about it somewhere to be fashionable; therefore, these furs are bought at the price the demand for them has created. Molyneux showed several charming ways of using ermine on black cloth and velvet; and one of his most effective "dinner gowns" was fashioned of gold-coloured lace over brown crepe de Chine, with the addition of a wide belt of sable.

A note that has become more and more insistent of late is that of the importance of an ensemble effect. An evening gown is no longer considered as a quantity apart; it now forms part of a composite which includes shoes and stockings, head-dress and fan. Similarly, a day dress takes cognizance of foot-wear, hat, bag and gloves. This was demonstrated in a very decided way at this fashion parade, each fresh model being shown with the accessories that should be worn with it. With the evening and dinner gowns, the most wonderful fans in ostrich and cock's feathers were shown, as well as head-dresses to suit the type of each model. Of these, there was a remarkable majority of turbans and Eastern effects in general. There were some that were pure turbans in silver or gold cloth twisted tightly round the head; a modification of these was a roll of the same

(Continued on foot of next column.)

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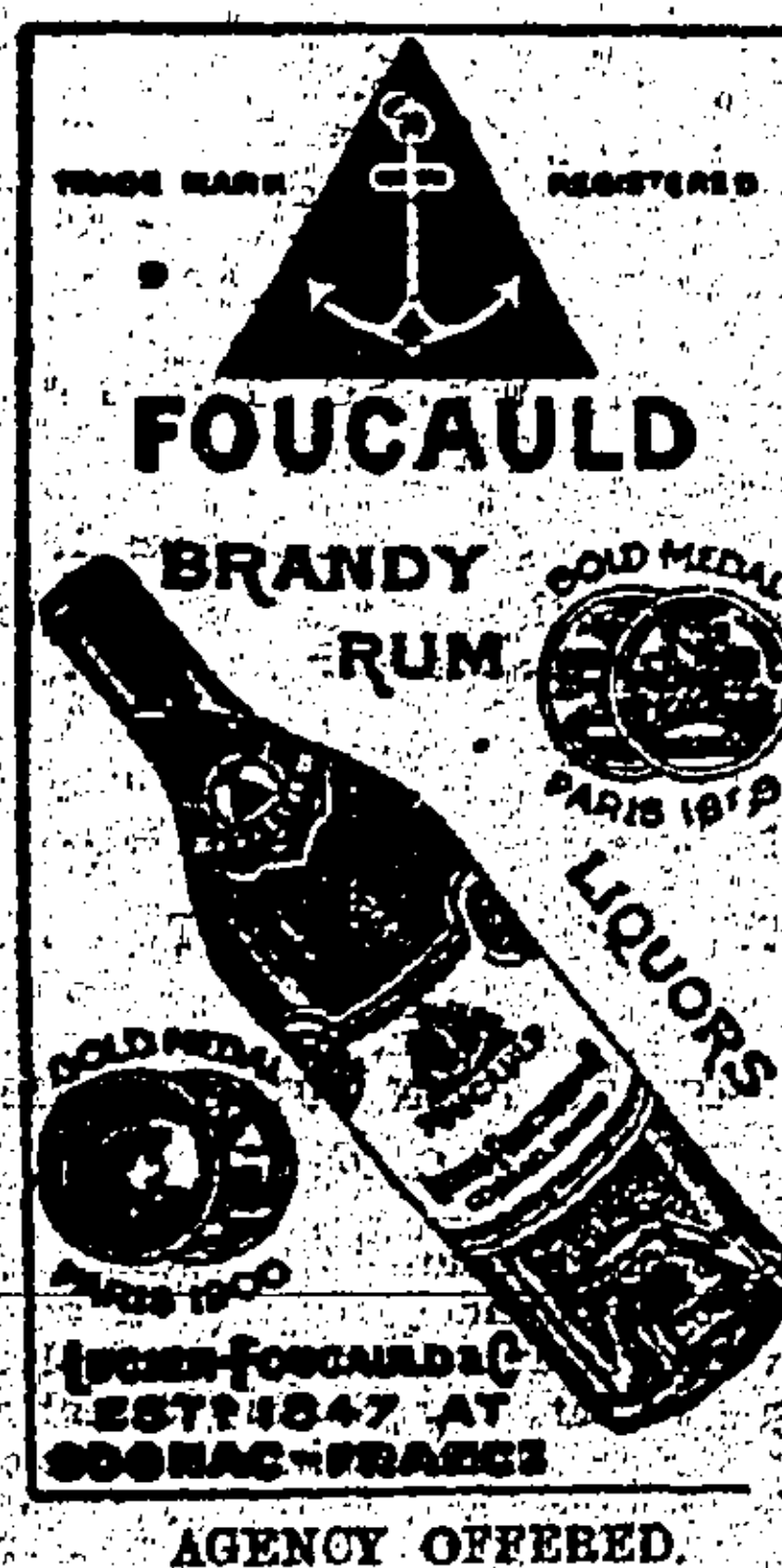


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NATURAL AND SUPER-NATURAL.

DISCUSSION AT THE CHURCH
CONGRESS.At the Church Congress at Sheffield, on
October 10th, the Bishop of Birmingham
presided over a discussion on "The Natural
and the Supernatural," and addresses were
given by Canon Peter Green, the Rev.
A. J. Tait, and the Rev. Clement Rogers.Canon Peter Green, of Manchester, said
that the naturalist claimed that the vagaries
of individuals, the complexities of the living
world, would in time be reduced to law. We
only needed time to arrive at an "exact"
biology and psychology, as we had already
arrived at an "exact" mathematics and
physics. And the conquest of mind over
matter was always within the mechanical
framework, so to speak, and subject to
mechanical law. Both those statements
were unproved, and both, he believed, were
untrue. "Anything which was truly the
manifestation of 'spirit' or 'personality'
was unique; and the unique defied the
law, since a natural law was an observed
uniformity, and what was unique was not
uniform with anything else." The more
clearly natural science displayed man's
body as a machine, the more impassable
was the gulf between that "machine"
and the spirit that controlled it; and no
physiology of the brain ever began to
bridge that gulf.Was control of matter by spirit outside
the organism possible? In his book on
Psychical Research, Sir W. F. Barrett said
that in a well-lighted room, in the presence
of a number of witnesses, a small table
moved across a room, untouched by any
hand, and shut him into an arm-chair where
he was sitting. "I neither accept nor deny
the truth of the statement," said the
speaker. "I merely say that when a trained
scientific observer, of whose high moral
character it would be an impertinence to
offer proof, makes a statement, it is mere
dogmatism to reject it without examination."
For three centuries (he continued) they had
been concentrating on the study of the
material universe, with marvellous results.
Was it too much to hope that we were now
to see a similar extension of knowledge of
the spiritual powers of man?

QUESTIONS IN HYDE PARK.

The Rev. Clement F. Rogers, Professor
of Pastoral Theology, King's College,
University of London, dealt with questions
put to him during a course of lectures in
Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons on "The
Evidences of Christianity." He declared
that the question of Free Will was the one
most frequently raised. In one period, at
practically every Sunday meeting, it ap-
peared in the form, "Why does God allow
War?" Hardly less often the question of
Free Will came up in questions revealing
that man was the creature of circumstances.
The implicit denial of Free Will appeared
in questions on social problems which
implied that the remedies for what
was wrong lay in externals. This was
serious, because it had a show of logic.
Men declared with Dr. Johnson that all
theory was against the Freedom of the
Will, though they forgot to add, as he
did, that all experience was for it, and they
chose theory rather than experience, be-
cause it gave an excuse for shirking the
demands of Christianity. That was why
the theory continually came up. It was
serious because it fitted in with a pseudo-
scientific way of things which was very
common to-day. It encouraged the idea
that it was material things that made all
the difference. It supported the belief
that the remedy for our social ills lay in
higher wages, in better housing, in good
laws, in beneficent State action, whereas
these were the good things that followed the
right use of human will. They were effects,
not primary causes.The next most frequent subject debated
was that of miracle. The questioners were
as unfamiliar with the idea of the higher
order of the supernatural with miracles,
in the world without and in the past, as
they were with the idea of free will in the
present and the world within. Very few
questions had been addressed to him on
worship. These people, for the most part,
regarded church-going from the utilitarian
standpoint, a thing to do them good—and
they did not go. Of the idea of the
spiritual mediated through the outward,
there was hardly a trace in their questions.

THE TEST OF BELIEF.

The Rev. A. J. Tait, Principal of Ridley
Hall, Cambridge, replied to Professor
Pratt's book on "The Religious Conscience."
He quoted from the book to the effect
that "the idea of supernatural intervention
has been generally discarded, and even the
belief in God as an active force outside of Nature has been weakened
all over Western Christendom. As the
belief in miracles and special answers to
prayer and in the interference of the super-
natural within the natural has gradually
disappeared, almost the only pragmatic
value of the supernatural left in religion is
the belief in a personal future life." Mr. Tait
suggested that what people did was often a
surfer guide to their belief than what they
said, and he hazarded the statement that
during the war a considerable portion of the
Western religious world was on its knees in
supplication for Divine intervention on
behalf of dear ones in the trenches, in
hospitals, and on the sea. The supernatural,
he said, was far more abundantly the
impact of God upon the mental,
moral, and spiritual faculties of man,
with results in the realm of perception,
character, and conduct. They believed
in Divine suggestion, because they held
that the idea of Divine revelation was
reasonable, and that there was adequate
evidence of its being a fact. The idea of
Divine revelation was reasonable because
it seemed to be essential to a worthy
conception of God. In the human sphere
communication with offspring was a con-
sequence of any true parentage.When in doubt about your eyes
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Hongkong, October 2nd 1922.

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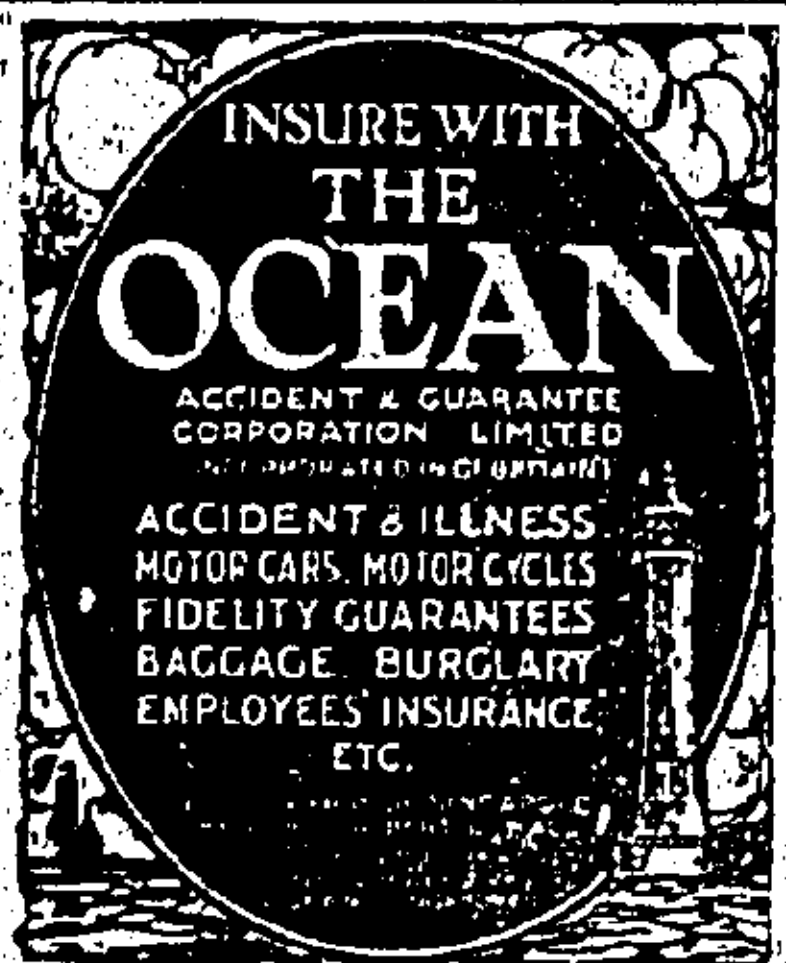
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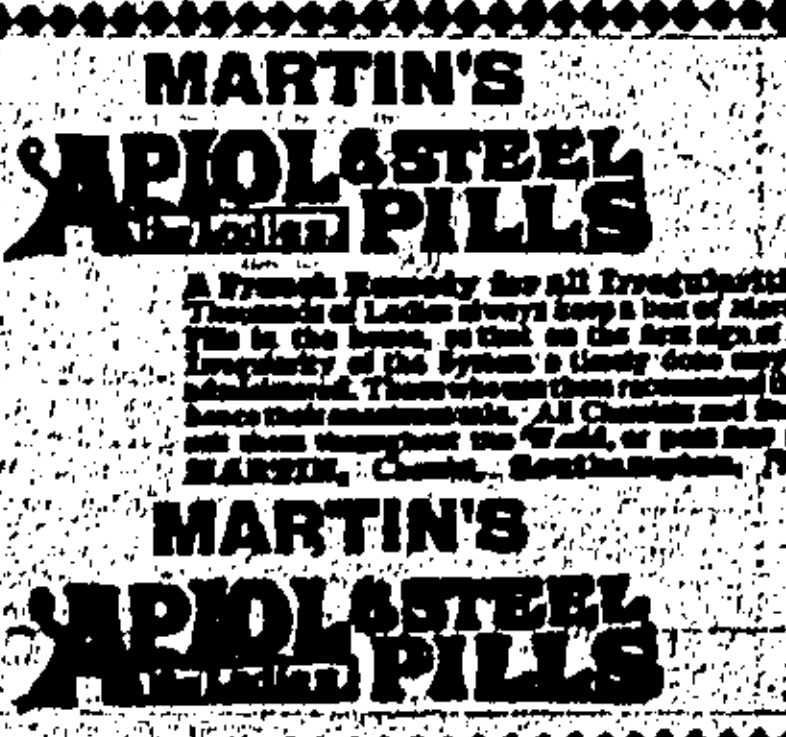
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lars, Apply to BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD. [239]TO BE LET—300 SQ.—Spacious Two
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TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday	24th Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MINGSANG"	Friday	24th Nov.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HINSANG"	Friday	24th Nov.	Noon
SANDAKAN	"LOONGSANG"	Friday	24th Nov.	3 p.m.
MANILA	"TAKSANG"	Saturday	25th Nov.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW				
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sunday	26th Nov.	D.L.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"DRUPAR"	Monday	27th Nov.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHEON JSHING"	Tuesday	28th Nov.	Noon
SHANGHAI				
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Thursday	30th Nov.	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"OHILDAR"	Monday	4th Dec.	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday	8th Dec.	3 p.m.
KOBE	"LAISANG"	Friday	15th Dec.	3 p.m.
	"HOSANG"	Thursday	21st Dec.	Noon

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via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
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s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about
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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Due Hongkong
"GLENIFFER"	29th Nov.	25th November
"CARRARVONSHIRE"	7th Dec.	1st December
"GLENFREG"	14th Dec.	15th December
"GLEN SANDA"	21st Dec.	1st January

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLEN GARRY"	29th Nov.	GNDA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENIFFER"	7th Dec.	LONDON, HULL, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

More men are subject to change without notice.

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[16]

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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHINA	IN MANCHURIA
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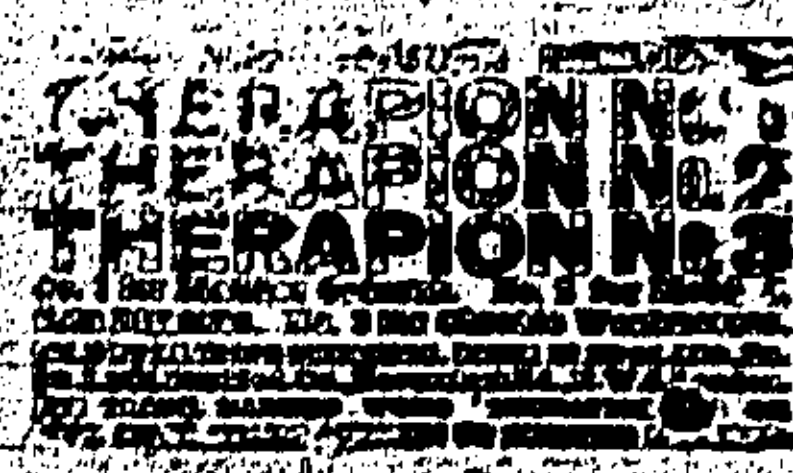
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1. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

1. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 2. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 3. "CITY OF RIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 4. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

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ANDRE LEBON ...	19th Nov.	10th Dec.	9th Jan., 1923.
AMBOISE ...	24th Nov.	1st Jan.	—

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A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$122.14s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$120. 0s. 0d.
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"KARNATA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Mar., Ldn. & A'werp.
"SIOHIA"	6,700	17th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	6,000	27th Dec.	Bombay, Mar., Ldn. & A'werp.
"PLASSY"	7,200	10th Jan., 1923	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	6,000	24th Jan.	do.
"NEMLORE"	6,000	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	6,000	7th Feb.	do.
"SHIVA"	6,000	21st Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mar., Ldn. & A'werp.
"KASHGAR"	6,000	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOL"	6,000	4th Apr.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	do.
"KARNATA"	6,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	6,000	16th May	do.
"NTANZA"	7,000	30th May	do.

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"TOHILLA"	5,200	16th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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"EASTERN"	4,000	29th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUINING"	On 25th Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 26th Nov. 10 a.m.
WUHAN & CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"WUHU"	On 26th Nov. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"HANGCHOW"	On 28th Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANGSU"	On 28th Nov. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, HAKHOI & HAIKONG	"KAIPONG"	On 28th Nov. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 28th Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 28th Nov. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 30th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUICHOW"	On 2nd Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 2nd Dec. 10 a.m.

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